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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020168359 A1

TITLE: Human tumor necrosis factor receptor TR9Abstract Paragraph (1):

The present invention relates to a novel member of the tumor necrosis factor family of receptors. In particular, isolated nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding the human TR9 receptor. TR9 polypeptides are also provided as are vectors, host cells and recombinant methods for producing the same. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of TR9 receptor activity.

Summary of Invention Paragraph (2):

[0002] The present invention relates to a novel member of the tumor necrosis factor family of receptors. More specifically, isolated nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding a novel human tumor necrosis factor receptor, TR9 (also known as Death Domain Containing Receptor 6, or simply DR6). TR9 polypeptides are also provided, as are vectors, host cells and recombinant methods for producing the same. The invention also relates to both the inhibition and enhancement of the activities of TR9 receptor polypeptides and diagnostic methods for detecting TR9 receptor gene expression. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of TR9 activity.

Detail Description Paragraph (348):

[0381] Antagonists according to the present invention include naturally occurring and synthetic compounds such as, for example, the CD40 ligand, neutral amino acids, zinc, estrogen, androgens, viral genes (such as Adenovirus ElB, Baculovirus p.sup.35 and IAP, Cowpox virus crmA, Epstein-Barr virus BHRF1, LMP-1, African swine fever virus LMW5-HL, and Herpesvirus y1 34.5), calpain inhibitors, cysteine protease inhibitors, and tumor promoters (such as PMA, Phenobarbital, and -Hexachlorocyclohexane).